

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 68.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

JAPS MUST PAY DUTY ON FISH

Citizens Only May Fish Free in Hawaii.

Aliens fishing in the waters of the United States in and about Hawaii must pay duty of one cent per pound upon all fish brought here according to a ruling made by the Treasury Department upon the question recently submitted by Customs Collector Stackable.

Under this interpretation of the statutes, Japanese and Chinese fishermen in Hawaii will be compelled to enter the fish caught in sea waters, either within or outside the three mile limit, at the custom house, while American citizens, including of course Hawaiians, will not only be exempt from duty but will also be free from the annoyance, delay and expense of satisfying the customs authorities upon each catch of fish. The still more important question of the right of aliens to fish at all in Hawaiian waters is still before the department and it would not be surprising if the Japanese fishermen were entirely barred from fishing here, and the monopoly now enjoyed by the Orientals, would be much more effectively broken up than it will be with the discrimination in favor of American citizens.

The important questions involved in this matter were first brought up by H. J. Bray, a fish dealer who submitted them to United States Attorney Breckinridge. He claimed that the Japanese and Chinese had combined in a monopoly which not only attempted to prevent him from engaging in business at the fish market, but also sought to prevent the Orientals were so controlling the trade, as to drive Hawaiians and other American citizens out of the business and were also greatly diminishing the food supply of the Islands. Bray also contended that the Japs as aliens should be compelled to pay duty. The letter was referred to Collector of Customs E. R. Stackable, and the query was by him sent to Washington for an opinion.

In the last mail the following reply was received:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, August 12, 1902.
The Collector of Customs, Honolulu, H. I.

Sir:—The Department duly received your letter of the 10th ultimo, relative to duties on fish caught in the sea waters of Hawaii. You state that "It is claimed by American citizens here that fish caught by aliens either within the three-mile limit or beyond it, are subject to duty, while those caught by American citizens and brought in are not subject to duty, the distinction being claimed under section 95 of the act of April 30, 1902, " providing that "all fisheries in the sea waters of the Territory of Hawaii not included in any fish pond or artificial inclosure, shall be free to all citizens of the United States."

The above law is in harmony with the provision in paragraph 626 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, which exempts from duty "spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products, of such fisheries." The former relates to the right to fish and the latter to duties. You will, therefore, be governed by the regulations and decisions under said paragraph of the tariff in the matter of duties. (See Article 479 et seq. of the Customs Regulations of 1898 and decisions cited in the margins thereof.)

H. A. TAYLOR,
Assistant Secretary.
A. J.

Article 479 in the Customs Regulations referred to by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury says that "Fish and all other articles, the produce of American fisheries, and fresh or frozen fish, caught in fresh waters by American vessels are admitted free, if entitled to the benefits of Paragraph 555 of the Act of July 24, 1897."

This act simply provides for the entrance free of duty, of fish taken in the Great Lakes or any other fresh body of water in the United States, by American citizens.

"I consider," said Collector Stackable yesterday, "under the ruling of the department, that American citizens can bring their fish into port here without payment of duty. Aliens are required to pay the duty of one cent per pound.

HOW IT HIT THE PROFESSIONAL JURY



TERMS FOR THE PACIFIC CABLE

Following is an editorial in the New York Tribune:

It is scarcely credible that serious objection will be made to the conditions named by the President for the laying of the Pacific cable. They are only reasonable terms. They are also in the main essential to the safeguarding of American interests in this important enterprise. Some of those to which it is intimated—without, we must hope, adequate authority—objection will be made are those which seem to be most necessary, if the chief ends of the cable laying, apart from private profit, are to be attained.

For example, there is the requirement that the cable shall be extended from Manilla to China. There is at present a cable from Manilla to Hongkong, at which point it connects with the Chinese system. It is said that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company has already entered into an agreement with the Eastern Extension Company, which owns the Manilla-Hongkong line to connect with it and pass all through business to and from China and Japan over its cable. Therefore the Commercial Company does not wish to lay a cable of its own from Manilla to China. But the United States government does want it to do so, and the desires of the United States government are entitled to be seriously considered. Nor is this desire an unreasonable one. On the contrary, it is eminently reasonable, logical and prompted by necessities requirements for American welfare.

These are the circumstances: There are two claimed monopolies in that part of the world in cable service. The Eastern Extension Company claims a monopoly on the Philippine coast, and the Great Northern claims a monopoly in the Chinese coast. The one is repugnant to the American policy and promise of an open door in the Philippines, and the other is a violation of China's treaties with the United States. It is thus incumbent upon the United States to effect the abrogation of both, and that is best to be done by pursuing precisely such a course as that prescribed by the President. To lay a cable from the United States to the Philippines and thence to China will be a practical breaking of both those monopolies. To refrain from doing so, when we need to do so, would be to give those monopolies tacit recognition and sanction, which is something this country certainly does not desire and cannot well afford to do. The terms of the agreement between the Commercial Pacific and the Eastern Extension companies are not disclosed. It would be most unpleasant for an impression to get abroad that the former agrees to the latter's monopoly on the western side of the Philippines in return for being let in on the eastern, and that thus the compact involves a recognition of both those monopolies. We do not suppose such is the case. Yet there would be grave danger of a suspicion to that effect if the American company should object to that one of the President's requirements.

It does not seem unreasonable, either, to require that all responsible employees of the cable company shall be American citizens. This cable is going to be very largely for confidential and important government business. Such business should be handled by American citizens only. Without entering into detailed consideration of other stipulations, it may be said of them generally that they are such as the government has a good right to impose. When the advocates of a private rather than a gov-

DISTRICT JUDGES NAMED BY DOLE

Governor Dole has reappointed as district magistrates nearly all of the judges whose term of service expired this month. As far as known no changes have been made in the following list of men who are given new commissions:

Island of Hawaii—R. H. Atkins, Esq.; N. Kohala; G. W. A. Hapai, Esq.; S. Hilo; Wm. Kamau, Esq.; Puna; S. W. Kaai, Esq.; S. Kona; J. H. Walpulani, Esq.; E. and W. Kau.

Island of Maui—Chas. Copp, Esq.; Makawao; D. Kahauelio, Esq.; Lahaina; J. K. Plimau, Esq.; Kipahulu.

Island of Lanai—S. Kahoolahala, Esq.

Island of Oahu—W. L. Wilcox, Esq.; Honolulu; Samuel Hookano, Esq.; Ewa; S. Kekahuna, Esq.; Waianae; E. P. Aiue, Esq.; Koolaupoko.

Island of Kauai—G. L. Kopa, Esq.; Waimea; H. K. Kahale, Esq.; Lihue.

HOLMES TOOK A BACK SEAT

L. R. Holmes, who came to Honolulu from Newcastle as mate of the bark General Fairchild, went through the siege of Kimberley during the South African war and counts it as a great honor that he is, by the terms of Cecil Rhodes' will, to receive a diamond to be placed in the center of the Kimberley siege medal which he won because of his conduct during the siege.

He has had the courage—none too common a quality in public life—to admit that in the changed political conditions of today he has changed some of his opinions. "I voted against the annexation of Hawaii," he said in a recent speech, "because of a conservatism which I could not overcome; therefore you will understand that I am not a mere partisan, but when, in the providence of God, new territory and new responsibilities come to us, we are bound to share the responsibility. I am one of those who would have wished that after Dewey sailed into Manilla bay and gained the greatest victory of modern times he could have left without accepting the responsibility. But this could not be done. God has given us the responsibility and we must accept it. Civilization has the right of way over barbarism, and the American people are equal to this or any other responsibility that may arise." This is surely a frank and manly confession of political faith—Munsey's.

It is reported from Kohala that Dr. James Wight, a wealthy resident of that district, has been poisoned by eating mushrooms. Other members of the family also suffered from eating the mushrooms.

Cecil Rhodes. Holmes became "head-rigger" in the mines.

When the war broke out he joined the Kimberley town guards and soon became a corporal. Holmes is a man of gigantic stature and strength and he was known all over the besieged town as "The Tank General". The hundreds of kaffirs who loafed about the town during the early part of the siege feared Holmes more than they would forty devils, for the kaffirs considered that he was capable of picking up fifty of them at once and hurling them across country for many miles into the sea.

By and by matters became so serious in the town that it was decided by the authorities to have every man in the guards take the oath of allegiance to the Queen. When Holmes heard of this order he let out a tremendous oath but it was not one of allegiance to anybody except to the flag of Uncle Sam. Persuasion was of no use as far as he was concerned. He said to his commanding officer: "I'll fight for you beggars but I'll be d—d if I'd give up my country for the sake of a corporal's job. I'd rather stow my sails and be a private." The officer promptly set Holmes back to a place as a tall private in the rear ranks.

Holmes says that Rhodes was the salvation of the besieged town. He chased out about ten thousand kaffirs from he could not feed and then gave the food to the starving white people. As soon as the siege was raised Holmes went back to his work in the mines. Later he decided to make a run down to Port Elizabeth. On arrival there he found the town under martial law. The schooner Honolulu was in port and getting a breath of fresh air. Holmes decided to go on that vessel to Newcastle. In Newcastle he left that vessel and came over here on the General Fairchild.

Holmes fought as a boy on a naval vessel during the American civil war. He has a reputation in almost every port that an American vessel touches as a strong man and disciplinarian and there is seldom any trouble with a crew of a vessel that he is on. He is now mate of the ship E. M. Phelps.

WILL FIGHT FOR POSSESSION

The question of ownership of 17,000 acres of Lanai land bought by Charles Gay at auction two weeks ago for \$108,000 will probably have to be settled in the courts. John F. Colburn sent John W. Wise to Lanai last evening to take possession in the De Beer's Consolidated Mining Co. at Kimberley, where diamonds are common but deadly dangerous to the ownership.

Charles Gay has also notified his agents on Lanai to retain possession of the disputed tract, and if Colburn wants to get into what he claims as his own, he will have to institute ejectment proceedings.

Altogether there are 17,000 acres involved, including the ranch house, sheep pens, wood houses and general head-quarters for miles around the mines in quarters, and without which Gay's purchase with a network of splits. The chase would not be worth the amount Kimberly mines were largely owned by paid by him at the court sale.

THE PRINCE

Declare They Are Republicans There.

"The Portuguese Political Club, at its meeting of September 4th, declares that it is in favor of Republican principles, so far as the Delegate to Congress is concerned."

In this language, upon motion of J. M. Vivas, the Portuguese have given their assent to the candidacy of Prince Cupid, and the cheers with which the resolution was received indicated that there was nothing to be desired further in the way of endorsement of the young standard bearer of his party. After this action there was nothing to be done but for the candidate of the club to declare himself, and he did so in a speech in which he said that he would support the Republican platform and if elected work for the best interests of the people, whatever their nationality.

The meeting at San Antonio hall last night at which this action was taken was one which was full of words and ill feeling. It was one which brought out charges, misstatements and hard words, but as all things go in politics these words passed without any actions which might have made trouble among friends. The Republicans of the club were at the bottom of the disturbance and there was action which separated from the membership of the organization the most uncompromising adherents of the old party, their resignations being accepted. The Camara men in the club were so hot in their pursuit of the Republicans that they passed illegally motions throwing out J. F. Durao and M. T. Furtado, which had to be taken back and after this was done their resignations were accepted.

The meeting opened with some sixty men in the hall, and the air was charged with trouble from the first. The receipt of the communication from the Fourth District Republican committee, setting forth that the failure of the club to comply with the request of the committee for the names of several men, had made it impossible for the committee to name one of the number for a place on the ticket, the letter saying that the committee regretted the failure. The communication was tabled and then the resignation of Durao was read and the fight was on.

Vivas led by moving the tabling of the communication and he then moved the throwing out of Durao. He went on to say that he did not think there should be any consideration given the man attacked, for he had tried to disrupt the club, and had been circulating petitions for a Republican club. There were many hard things in the speech, which aroused some degree of enthusiasm. The principal charge brought against Durao, after that of trying to make discord and to secure members for a Republican club, was that he had tried to foment race prejudice against the Anglo-Saxons, which Vivas said did not exist and could not be brought to life.

When the motion to throw out the former preacher had prevailed Pacheco read an article from the *Advertiser*, which he erroneously stated was inspired by Furtado, and called for the expulsion of that member. The man accused entered at this moment and the motion was hurriedly put and he was asked to leave the hall. Vierra however called for the rule under which men could be thus summarily put out of the club and when Camara read it it was to find that there must be a special meeting or a regular one after ten days' notice. He therefore announced that this action was illegal, and that the motions were out of order, whereupon Vivas moved the suspension of the rules and this being done there was a renewal of the expulsion motions. Furtado called for the remaking of the charges against him and demanded proof that he had inspired an article, which it may be said was written without even seeing Mr. Furtado. This could not be given but Pacheco went on at length and Furtado announced that he could not associate himself with a club which moved out without legal action, and said he would resign and he thought all Republicans should do the same. When he had left the room there was a moment's quiet for he was not alone in his departure, and then Pacheco moved the acceptance of the resignations of Durao, Furtado and Freitas, another Republican. This was agreed to and there were some cheers.

Vivas then said that he was of opinion that the resignations were well taken and that the club should be reorganized. He then moved the acceptance of the resignations of Durao, Furtado and Freitas, another Republican. This was agreed to and there were some cheers. Vivas then said that he was of opinion that the resignations were well taken and that the club should be reorganized. (Continued on Page 4.)

AN INCENDIARY SUPPLIED.

H. Steiner's Store.

An inquisition taken at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on the 1st and 2nd days of September, A. D. 1902, before A. M. Brown, high sheriff of the said Territory of Hawaii, in re burning of the Island Curio Store of James Steiner, Hotel street, in said Honolulu, on the morning of Sunday, August 31, 1902, by the oaths of the jurors, whose names are hereunto subscribed, who being sworn to inquire when, how and by what means the said fire originated, upon their oaths do say:

That said fire was discovered at about 4:45 o'clock a. m. August 31, 1902, in the rear portion of said Island Curio Store, near one of the windows opening on the alleyway between said store and the building occupied by W. C. King.

That said fire was, from the evidence produced, incendiary in its origin, being started by some person or persons to this jury unknown, from a pile of sticks and shavings in the rear portion of said store, said sticks and shavings being saturated with oil.

In witness whereof, the said high sheriff, and the jurors of this inquest, have hereunto set their names, this 2nd day of September, 1902.

A. M. BROWN,
High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii.
C. R. COLLINS,
W. F. LOVE,
A. BERG,
JOHN WISE,
J. A. GUINAN,
Juryors.

What was at first supposed to have been an accidental fire in the rear of the Island Curio Store, on Monday morning, caused by defective wiring, turns out to have been of incendiary origin. The inquest jury empanelled on Monday to inquire into the matter, heard testimony yesterday from various witnesses which led it to declare in the verdict that some one had wilfully thrown a bundle of sticks and shavings into the rear portion of the store and either set fire to them just a few seconds before the fire was discovered and the alarm turned in, or placed a lighted candle in such a manner that when it burned down low the inflammable material, soaked with oil, caught fire.

Fire Chief Thurston was an important witness for the incendiary theory. He stated that when the chemical engine arrived he entered the building with the crew and had the fire put out in a short time. In looking around the room he came upon the bundle of shavings and sticks, lying directly against the wall which had been well burned. He examined the bundle and found it had been soaked with oil. The flames had gone upward on the wall until the ceiling had been reached. It was Thurston's opinion that the fire had not been accidental, but was a premeditated affair. The position of the inflammable materials was such as to show that it had been placed intentionally against the wall as the fire would have a better opportunity there to envelop the whole room and spread to other sections quicker if it merely placed in the center of the room. Other persons called to testify before the jury were James Steiner, proprietor of the Island Curio Store; "Remington" Harrison, who has office space in the front part of the store for typewriter supplies; Mr. Guttmann, also having space in the front part for the sale of tobacco, and the watchman on the Hotel street beat. The testimony of each was to the effect that they were not aware of any cause for the fire.

The theory of the pile of shavings and sticks being placed in the room on the evening of Sunday preceding the Monday morning on which the fire occurred and a lighted candle placed nearby timed to burn down to the oil-soaked materials at an early hour in the morning when no one was about, seemed to be one which impressed those who heard the testimony. All vestige of a candle would be completely wiped out in a blaze. The verdict of the jury avoids placing the blame upon anyone.

Patents Relating to Sugar.

The current issue of the Patent Office Gazette illustrates a veritable engine for cutting sugar-cane albeit a small and portable affair, carried and manually operated against individual stalks by the laborer. The conception is a reciprocating blade, carried at the end of a piston rod, and operating against or in conjunction with a hook which is placed behind the stalk to be severed. The driving mechanism, a miniature double-acting engine operated by compressed air, is contained within the handle of the tool and is most ingeniously constructed as regards its valves, inlet and exhaust and moving parts, to secure the utmost lightness and compactness of construction. The implement is connected by a rubber tube to a source of compressed air, presumably not carried by the laborer; and air is admitted to the cylinder by a valve opened by depressing a spring lever which in operation lies beneath the palm of the operator. A cylindrical rotatable valve governs both inlet and exhaust, and at the end of the stroke is moved again to the admission position by the impingement of the exhaust upon its curved partition walls, thus permitting an automatic and very rapid reciprocation of the blade. All question of cost and practicability aside, the ingenuity of the construction cannot fail to attract admiration. The patentee is John H. N. Wilson, of Honolulu--Louisiana Doctor.

W. C. Woods has written to the Chamber of Commerce that his journeys and views of Hawaii have been very much appreciated in San Francisco and that Los Angeles and San Diego will be his next stopping places.

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI RECEIVES IN ROYAL STATE AT WASHINGTON PLACE



(From Wednesday's Daily.)

ATTENDED by a little court of royalty and surrounded by the symbols which once were part of the Hawaiian monarchy, Queen Liliuokalani stood yesterday afternoon within famous old Washington Place and received the homage of the Hawaiian and hale in celebration of her sixty-fourth birthday. The old royal residence was ablaze with decorations of red and white striped bunting, and there were tall, stately feather kahilis of many hues and beautiful feather ahuolas or capes. The fragrance of halo leis, the favorites of the Queen, intermingled with that of Hihia and carnation blossoms, made the air sweet to breathe. From early morning until darkness stole over the royal place, people came and went, most of them bearing the flowers which are the Queen's delight, receiving in return her smiles and thanks.

When dawn lit up the foliage about the Queen's residence there came to her ears the walling, weird monotony of the voice of the chanter of mele--her miles and those of her dynasty--and when she came upon the lanai she was greeted by many of her old and faithful Hawaiian subjects who offered gifts of various kinds. There were leis, fruits and many little things which were offered with loving hands. One woman brought her gifts in the ancient way. Upon her shoulder she carried a stick of sugar cane, from the ends of which hung fruits and taro tied in ti leaves. There was music, too, and thus the Queen began her sixty-fourth anniversary.

During the forenoon there were many

RODMAN DOING THE RIGHT THING

acter of this naval skipper. When he was on Albatross, he spent sometime with that vessel at San Francisco. The vessel had to get fresh water there and the captain found that a sort of monopoly had control of the harbor business, and sold water at \$5 per thousand gallons and frequently cheated the navy by claiming that they gave the ship double amount of water than it actually received. The captain went up to town and found that he could buy water alongside the wharf at \$1.50 per thousand gallons. He did this and refused to pay the exorbitant bill of the five dollar harbor water carriers. The monopoly set political machinery in motion and soon had a call down sent by the department to Rodman for buying the shore water. Rodman sent back a letter giving the department some advice as to how the water business was being run in San Francisco and advised the department in blithely couched terms to look more carefully into the water business. The department evidently appreciated Rodman's letter for he received a reply in which the head of the department stated that he was pleased to see that there was a "man on the coast who kept his eyes open." It can be safely stated that as the men accepted by Captain Rodman for enforcement here will be just the sort of individuals that the American navy is badly in need of.

Visitors were received upon the ve-

randas by Edward Liliokalani, an old-time courtier of the reigns of Liliuokalani and Kalakaua, who conducted them into the parlor. The Queen arose on each presentation and extended her right hand in democratic frankness. The Hawaiians and those who were received at the court in former days were drawn low, kissed her hand and then retired by walking out of the room backwards. At Liliuokalani's left hand was the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, and on her right her nephew, Prince David Kawanakoa, the Princess Kawanakoa standing at his side. Prince Cupid was not present, the Princess Kalanianaole being absent on Hawaii. It was a picturesque scene, and one which filled the eyes of Hawaiians with tears, for many came again to the veranda weeping.

The Princess Kawanakoa wore an elegant costume of black point d'esprit spangled with silver and trimmed with applique leaves of purple velvet. She carried an exquisite bouquet of purple orchids.

From the reception hall the visitors were ushered into the library, where they placed their names upon the Queen's register. Hon. J. O. Carter being in attendance, Miss Myra Helene and Mr. Almoku, protégés of the Queen, assisted in ushering the guests as they left Her Majesty's presence.

In the evening the Queen privately received many intimate friends.

GRAND JURY FOR THE MURDER CASE

The grand jury for the October term of United States court was drawn yesterday by Clerk Maling in the presence of Judge Estee, from a box containing three hundred names.

This grand jury will be called upon to consider the case of Gussaboro the cabin boy of the Fred J. Wood who is alleged to have murdered Captain Jacobsen, and also the case of Oto the cook accused by Gussaboro of the crime.

The following are the names drawn by lot yesterday: N. E. Gedge, Chas. R. Frazier, Harry A. Foster, Clarence H. Cooke, James E. Fullerton, Anton Fernandez, Chas. Ludwigson, Robert W. Atkinson, Gus Froboese, William J. England, Bruce Cartwright, John S. Ellis, William R. Aylett, H. I. Spalding, Fred Ganzel, C. Bolte, G. E. A. Thrum; all of Honolulu; J. A. Low, Alca, Oahu; Frank De Camara, Hilo; W. O. Baldwin, Kahuku, Hawaii; A. J. W. McKenzie, Hilo; Jas. Anderson, Makawao, Maui; A. K. Eldridge, Kohala, Hawaii.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor--Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at night. I tried several drugs and a complaint against the fellow charged me with assault to commit murder. A charge of assault and battery on Mr. Hartman has also been preferred against the cook who now has a wife and a child. The remedy is for sale by all dealers in the Queen's Hospital. The Co. agents for Hawaii.

POLICE WILL HOLD STUART

Drowning Case Not Yet Cleared Up.

Four newspaper reporters, Camarinos "Very Touching" and one native made up a jury last night for Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, the coroner, to hold an inquest over the death of Mate R. C. Voorhies of the schooner Rosamond, whose body was found floating in the water alongside Railway wharf yesterday morning.

Voorhies is the man who went on a wild spree with Mate Stuart of the barkentine Addenda. Both ended their spree by an unwilling bath. Stuart was rescued by sailors from the water on Monday night, but Voorhies' body was not found until Wednesday morning. The inquest was a sort of go-as-you-please affair. One reporter-juror smoked a pipe during the proceedings. Camarinos was busy during most of the evening trying to light a cigar which got slightly wet during the Campbell block fire, and two other reporters smoked cigarettes, while the fourth reporter yawned and had hard work to keep awake.

Captain Andrew Johnson of the schooner Rosamond was the first witness called. He said that the dead man had left his vessel on Monday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. He had only been on the Rosamond for one trip but he considered him a good fellow, although he thought he drank to excess. Dr. McDonald explained that a post-mortem examination of the body had been made and that no marks of violence or of any foul play had been found on the dead body, although the ears had been trimmed of a little by fishes while it had been in the water. In his opinion death resulted simply from drowning.

Robert Levy, a cab driver, told how he had taken the two officers to Hackfield wharf on the evening of the drowning. When they got out he naturally expected his money. It turned out that the officers only had five cents between them. He drove away in disgust. The two men seemed to be friendly and Stuart mentioned that he would be paid off the next day and would come around and pay off his debt.

Hans Johnson, a sailor from the barkentine W. H. Dimond, told how he had assisted a native watchman in getting Stuart out of the water. He saw or heard nothing of Voorhies.

Alfred Alstrom, second mate of the Rosamond, had a very mixed story. He had heard splashes and all sorts of cries and had recognized a faint voice which cried "help," as that of his superior, Mate Voorhies, but did not make any effort to find out what the matter was. Juror Camarinos gave Alstrom a lecture on the ethics of saving fellow-men's lives when they were in danger. This did not make any great impression on Alstrom. He said that the Rosamond had no watchman at night. The jurors were astounded, but Captain Johnson admitted that he did not keep a watchman for his big schooner. John Madine, a sailor from the Rosamond, also told a mixed story--at least one that did not quite agree with others that had been told.

Camarinos dropped into a dream about beer licenses.

Captain Perry of the Addenda was called. He said that when Stuart came aboard he, Stuart, was very undecided whether he wanted to go to the hospital or call a policeman or do nothing at all, but was finally taken to the hospital the following morning. He had not heard that the sailors of the Addenda "intended to do for the mate."

The jury took a few puffs at their cigars, cigarettes and pipes and finally brought in a verdict that Voorhies met his death by "drowning." They did not say whether it was accidental or otherwise.

As Camarinos, and the reporters, had become very dry, the inquest adjourned.

Mate Stuart is still under arrest, and will be held by the police for further investigation. They seem to have some idea that he was concerned in the case in more ways than the evidence given last night indicated. The case is now as much mixed up as before the inquest was held. Captain Flint of the waterfront police has some clues in hand which he thinks will result in clearing up the movements of the two officers on the night of the tragedy.

VOLCANO NOW MORE ACTIVE

President C. L. Wight of the Wilder Steamship Company received a wireless dispatch yesterday which stated that the volcano was constantly increasing in activity and that the scene at night is now very fine. It is said that the jumping up of the lava into small fountains in the big lava lake creates a most weird and wonderful effect on the sky at night time.

Mr. Wight evidently considers that the present activity of the volcano is to the present activity of the volcano is to amount to something for he is now arranging to send the steamer *Helene* on a second excursion to Hilo with passengers for the volcano as soon as she returns from the trip she started on yesterday. On the next trip she is to leave here on Saturday, September 12th and will make the round trip in volcano.

Fine Furniture
Genuine Mahogany

Dressers, Dressing Tables, Parlor Cabinets and Ladies' Desks. All new and choice goods. Some of these are reproductions from old designs.

Crumb Cloths and Art Squares for the dining room. We have these in light cool colors at prices unheard of before.

Our Rug Stock is complete. We keep everything from a cheap Jute rug to an imported Royal Wilton. A large assortment of patterns and sizes.

Furniture Covering in select patterns.

Window Shades, Porch Screens, Matting.

Our Upholstering and Repairing Department is first class in every particular.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

Corner King and Bethel Streets.

THE FIRST
American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

PresidentCecil Brown
Vice-PresidentM. P. Robinson
CashierW. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

time to land her passengers in Honolulu again on the following Friday morning.

So far Mauna Loa has shown no sympathy in the present volcanic activity of Kilauea and the steamers running to that side of the Island do not report anything unusual but it is possible that the steamer W. G. Hall which is due from Kona ports on Friday may bring fresh news of the high volcano.

Do You Need a Tonic?

There is no other that has the brain and muscle building qualities of

Primo Lager

Order a case from the Brewery for table use. Telephone Main 341.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION NOMINATES CUPID FOR DELEGATE BY ACCLAI

MERRY A
SUNRISE

Robertson's Name
Is Not Brought
Forward.

Great Enthusiasm Marks
the Appearance of
the Candidate.

(From Wednesday's daily.)
PRINCE JONAH KALANIANAOLE was nominated by acclamation by the Republican convention yesterday morning, and after a rush of applause which was purely spontaneous, the third convention of the Republican party in Hawaii adjourned sine die.

As outlined after the caucus of Monday night, this outcome of the long struggle over the delegateship nomination ended with the utmost enthusiasm. The growth of the feeling for Prince Cupid was astonishing, and the fact that the haole members of the convention started the cheering and as well as began the voting for him aroused in the Hawaiian delegates a degree of interest which brought about the entire harmony of noontime, for there was no other name mentioned, and standing and cheering, the delegates in the body gave their votes for the young all.

The session of the convention was a late one owing to the absence of A. G. M. Robertson, who was on important business in court. The only other real candidate for the place beside the Prince was Robertson, and his strength was perhaps gauged, when in the caucus, he had twenty votes. The men who were pledged to him were of opinion that it would be wisest if the convention await his coming and hear from him just what he had to say, if, in fact, there was anything to be said. Finally he was brought into the convention by a committee of two from the Fourth district, and the work of the morning was taken up, an hour having passed in the waiting.

The time went by rapidly, however, for there was a feeling of satisfaction apparent on every face. The settlement of the vexed problem was one which appealed to the men of politics and they were patient in their waiting for the convening of the session. It was shortly before the arrival of Robertson made it possible for the convention to get to work when Dr. Huddy entered the room. He was escorting Prince Cupid, and as the young man was seen at the door of the hall, the delegates already on hand began to cheer lustily. They gave three and three times three, and when they had concluded, Guard, of Hilo, shouted "There's only one party in Hawaii, the grand old Republican party," and there was a renewal of the cheering.

When the roll call developed the presence of nearly the entire convention membership, Chairman Holstein announced that the naming of the commission to frame the county and municipal bills, as provided by the Achi motion, should follow, but owing to the fact that this should be a responsible committee, one which could meet with the leading people and gather all the facts, placing them in position to frame a bill which will be acceptable to all, he thought he should consult with the that stands for the good of the whole, people, for the protection of all who are down-trodden. I have never until a man of no party and the failure through the press the names of the five whom he wishes to place on the committee. He suggested that the select- committee. He is the second district he expressed its be in order but was informed that the speeches through the country. He is of the actual work and the spectators began to leave as it was noon. Achi however introduced a resolution which passed, directing the central committee to create a bureau for Hawaiian Republican workers, saying that he thought such a free labor bureau would be of much good.

THE FOURTH ACQUIESCES.

When the Fourth district was called S. F. Chillingworth rose and amid a hush which was supreme said: "Mr. Chairman, the Fourth district has no nomination to offer to this convention." This was the signal for uproarious applause, for from that district was to come the nomination of Robertson and Cecil Brown who was to make the speech was sitting along side the supposed candidate. The people cheered first for Prince Cupid and next for Robertson, but he gave no sign.

George R. Carter rose and said "I now move that nominations close but that district after much thought had decided that it should support the nomination of Prince Cupid."

George R. Carter rose and said "I now move that nominations close but that I have watched the career of the man we have chosen for our leader, I have always said that here was one with whom this country would have to reckon. I believed that his name would be written high in the annals of his country for he is a man who has ever at heart the people and their advancement. We will win with him at the front and the cry should be 'On to Washington with victory'."

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: It is my privilege and my pleasure to nominate, for candidate of the Republican party in Hawaii for Delegate to the Congress of the United States, Prince Jonah Kubio Kalanianaoe. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Gentlemen, I have not come here before you with any set speech, but I would like to make a few remarks on this subject. I say that it is a great pleasure to me to be able to nominate the Delegate one who is a prince of the royal family of Hawaii and I have very great pleasure in offering the name of Prince Kalanianaoe. I had my sixtieth birthday a few days ago."

Mr. Guard—"We hope you will have

sixty more." (Laughter and applause)

Mr. Baldwin—"As we grow older we

do not care to let people know our age of these times, should he brought for

birthday with the same gusto as when we were fifteen or sixteen years of age given to him to nominate a Prince for there is something that can be done thus far that will not be done

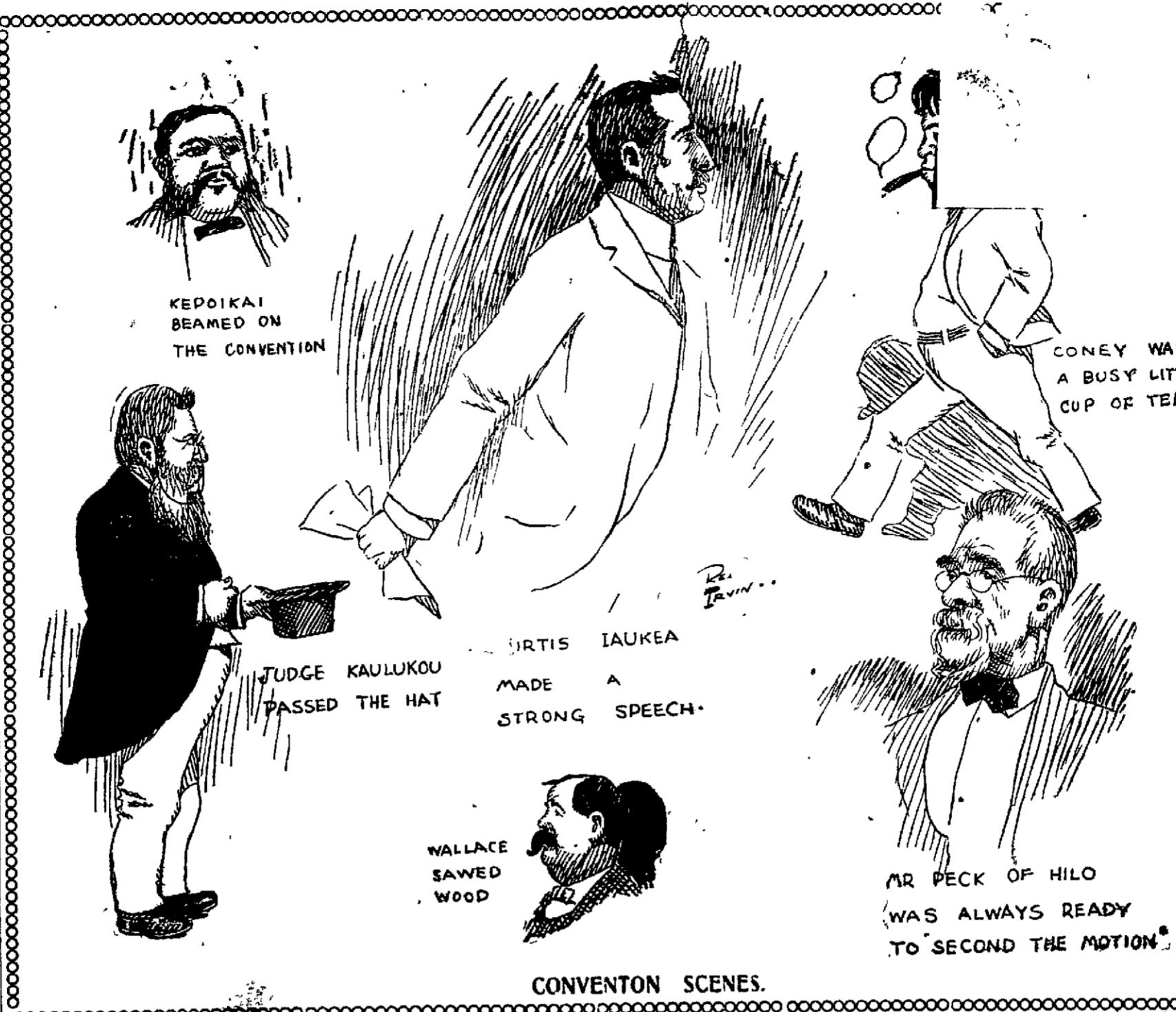
I may say, though, that I spent the first

five years of my life under the States. He said he had had many con-

Hawaiian monarchy and the last nine

years with men from all over the

and I would like to prove to them that to be sixteen members of the commit-



Advertiser was found within an hour after the Mikahala left Lihue, with a bullet hole in its head.

A letter was received yesterday by Supreme Court Clerk Henry Smith from W. T. Purvis telling of the tragedy. It is as follows:

"Mr. Merry was missing from Friday afternoon to Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, when his dead body was found close to the seacoast, he having committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. The inquest was held at about 10 p. m. and the body was buried at about noon yesterday. I tell you this especially to point out how necessary it is for Mr. Thompson to come down for the term, as the circuit is temporarily without a clerk. I have told the judge that I will assist Mr. Thompson right through the term if necessary."

Merry disappeared about four o'clock Friday afternoon but when the news of this occurrence was brought here, it was not believed by friends that any ill had befallen him. Merry was known to have been of very eccentric habits, and often spent a night in the mountains without informing anyone. He was employed for a time with Atkinson & Judd and left them in order that he could be more in the open air. The deceased was troubled with insomnia and was rarely able to sleep. This condition was probably responsible for the determination to end his life.

Merry came here from Ann Arbor, Michigan, a few years ago. He was a graduate of the university at that city, and was said to have held degrees both as Bachelor of Law and Bachelor of Arts. The funeral services over the body of deceased were held at Lihue, Sunday, Rev. Mr. Kaulii officiating. J. A. Thompson and M. T. Simonton, clerks for the first circuit, both left last evening for Kauai to help Judge Hardy during the September term of court.

MEMORIES OF OLD ISLAND DAYS

The following letter from Hon. Gorham D. Gilman of Boston, to the Rev. S. E. Bishop, D. D., will be read with interest here where Mr. Gilman is so well remembered.

Edgartown, Mass., Aug. 9, 1902.

Rev. Dr. Bishop:

My Very Dear Friend—Here we (wife and I) are, in this old whaling town,

that once was thriving in the oil business.

Like many others, the light of other days here has faded and the streets and homes of the captains we knew so well in old days at Lahaina, have passed away—the last but one, Capt. Jared Fisher, died a short time since.

There is a Captain Mellen here in business, who used to be at Lahaina. I find Mrs. Holly here who was at one time in Lahaina, waiting for her hus-

band—Capt. Fisher, died a short time since.

It is a singular fact here as I noticed

that there are more widows of the captains

living here now than captains, and in

Honolulu there were more missionaries' wives than there were men.

The old town is changing in its character as a residence. It is becoming more, year by year, a summer resort.

The old town is changing in its character as a residence. It is becoming more, year by year, a summer resort.

There is a beautiful, safe harbor, affording good boating and bathing, and it proves to be attractive to people as far off as Texas. There is much to

remind me of the place of former years, in some of the old residences, in which

hang the pictures of the captains and

many things brought from "round the Horn"—tea-trays, chin work-boxes, crepe shawls, etc., etc.—cherished articles of the calling at the Islands.

The new element has introduced modern buildings, improved grounds, cultivation of flowers, and the place is

the better for it.

We used to say—the islands were first cousin to the Vineyard, on account of

so many Vineyard people who touched

there; and although the last whale

ship that sailed from here has long

since been broken up, the memory of

what the Hawaiian Islands were as a

prized place of resort to fathers and

brothers from the frozen north, I find

it hard to say—the islands were first cousin to the Vineyard, on account of

so many Vineyard people who touched

there; and although the last whale

ship that sailed from here has long

since been broken up, the memory of

what the Hawaiian Islands were as a

prized place of resort to fathers and

brothers from the frozen north, I find

it hard to say—the islands were first cousin to the Vineyard, on account of

so many Vineyard people who touched

there; and although the last whale

ship that sailed from here has long

since been broken up, the memory of

what the Hawaiian Islands were as a

prized place of resort to fathers and

brothers from the frozen north, I find

it hard to say—the islands were first cousin to the Vineyard, on account of

so many Vineyard people who touched

there; and although the last whale

ship that sailed from here has long

since been broken up, the memory of

what the Hawaiian Islands were as a

prized place of resort to fathers and

brothers from the frozen north, I find

it hard to say—the islands were first cousin to the Vineyard, on account of

so many Vineyard people who touched

there; and although the last whale

ship that sailed from here has long

since been broken up, the memory of

what the Hawaiian Islands were as a

prized place of resort to fathers and

brothers from the frozen north, I find

it hard to say—the islands were first cousin to the Vineyard, on account of

so many Vineyard people who touched

there; and although the last whale

ship that sailed from here has long

since been broken up, the memory of

what the Hawaiian Islands were as a

prized place of resort to fathers and

brothers from the frozen north, I find

it hard to say—the islands were first cousin to the Vineyard, on account of

so many Vineyard people who touched

there; and although the last whale

ship that sailed from here has long

since been broken up, the memory of

what the Hawaiian Islands were as a

prized place of resort to fathers and

brothers from the frozen north, I find

it hard to say—the islands were first cousin to the Vineyard, on account of

so many Vineyard people who touched

there; and although the last whale

ship that sailed from here has long

since been broken up, the memory of

what the Hawaiian Islands were as a

prized place of resort to fathers and

brothers from the frozen north, I find

it hard to say—the islands were first cousin to the Vineyard, on account of

so many Vineyard people who touched

there; and although the last whale

ship that sailed from here has long

since been broken up, the memory of

what the Hawaiian Islands were as a

prized place of resort to fathers and

brothers from the frozen north, I find

it hard to say—the islands were first cousin to the Vineyard, on account of

so many Vineyard people who touched

there; and although the last whale

ship that sailed from here has long

since been broken up, the memory of

what the Hawaiian Islands were as a

prized place of resort to fathers and

brothers from the frozen north, I find

it hard to say—the islands were first cousin to the Vineyard, on account of

so many Vineyard people who touched

there; and although the last whale

<p

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,

H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

SMITH, EDITOR.

RATES:

....\$.50

FRIDAY : : SEPTEMBER 6.

DEMOCRATS AND WILCOX.

Democrats in their new-born zeal for the Home Rule candidate, whose qualities they were publicly disparaging as late as the 14th of July, now explain his failure in Congress by the statement that he was serving his first term, and not having had time to acquire influence, could not be expected to make much headway.

This matter of terms is an error of recollection. Mr. Wilcox served during half of the term of the last previous Congress and was there long enough to learn the ropes. It was then, by an amazing exhibition of incompetence even in a new member, that he spoiled the chance to pass the Hawaiian coinage bill. His second term began last March and he is now running for a third term. It was in the second, not the first term, that his fourteen conspicuous failures were scored and when, with a billion dollars in course of public distribution, he was so busy trying to get through private franchise bills for his friends that he did not obtain a nickel for Hawaii. And he lost the franchise bills in the bargain.

It is unsafe to say that Wilcox had no chance. He had every chance if we may believe his letters home and the assertions of his private newspaper. Who was it that the leading Congressmen delighted to honor? Wilcox says it was Wilcox and Caypless backed him up. Who was the recipient of so many attentions from the President? Wilcox declares in his modest way that the Hawaiian Delegate was the man. So vast was the Wilcox influence according to the Wilcox partisans, that even the Home Rule platform gloried in it as follows:

POLITICAL FIDELITY.

If the Democrats accept Wilcox they will not get a Democrat but a Home Ruler; and this irrespective of what platform they may give the candidate to stand on. The political theory upon which Wilcox acts is to use parties as a means to an end and that end the personal aggrandizement of himself. Electing to a Republican Congress he insisted on adding the name of that party to the titles of his own; but when something led him to suppose that the next Congress might be Democratic he wiped off the Republican label and left himself in shape to be called Democratic in case the political complexion of the House should change. Nevertheless, as way of bridging the gulf between him and the old camp, he had the Home Rulers adopt a platform plank placing their loyal support to the administration. Should the Democrats control the next House, Wilcox, if elected, will be one of them for the time being; if not, and he finds it in any way to his interest to act with the other side, he will train with the Republicans, pointing to the platform plank as a guarantee of good faith. Neither side can depend on him. His politics is bounded like one of the old Spanish grants—by a wild hog on the north, a swarm of bees at the south, by the weather on the east and by the pot at the end of the rainbow on the west, the amplitude being great and the survey uncertain.

The Prince, on the other hand, unequivocally enrolled himself as a Republican before his nomination. There was no endorsement of a Kuokoa candidate, the Kuokoa not having nominated, nor even yet reached a decision as to their course. They are not even an organized political body. They were and are political club. If the Prince is elected he will be a party man, irrespective of where the House stands politically. This is but one of the differences between him and Wilcox which redounds to his personal credit but it is one of great importance in a government which is controlled by parties

NO DEBT TO DEMOCRATS.

Native Hawaiians are asked to join the Democracy on the plea that this party undertook to restore the monarchy of Hawaii to power but was followed by the Republicans—a hypothesis which can only convince those who forget the circumstances which went with and followed the island revolution of 1893.

The facts of history are these: When

was sent to the body, acting

to the advice and urgent

of Senator Morgan, the great

Democratic leader, HELD IT UP

until after the Democratic administration was installed.

President Cleveland, a Democrat, recalled the treaty and sent Col. Blount home to investigate. Col. Blount, a Democrat, found for the Queen; but

Congress, which was THEN IN DEMOCRATIC HANDS (Crisp of Georgia being Speaker of the House), refused to sustain him. Cleveland then sent Mr. Wilcox here and that eminent Democrat so reported the Queen's case that Cleveland DECLINED TO RESTORE HER and entered into amicable relations with the Provisional Government.

The Republicans then dropped all thought of annexation, but Senator Morgan, a Democrat, kept up the fight. Only when war came and the islands were needed as a strategic base, did annexation come—and it came by the votes of Democrats and Republicans alike, both parties having agreed to sustain the war policy of the President.

President Harrison might have pressed the annexation treaty through in the closing weeks of his term, but he REJECTED TO ACT. Cleveland wanted to restore the Queen but a DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS would not let him; and he abandoned her.

So there is nothing for the Hawaiians to be grateful to the Democracy for in the restoration case. More than that, as the Democracy is essentially a WHITE MAN'S PARTY, drawing a color line wherever it does national politics, it is an unsafe one for Hawaiians to join. When Senator Trillman, a recognized Democratic leader, compared Hawaiians to negroes and hinted that it might be necessary to suppress them in the South Carolina way, there was not a single Democratic protest; and the response of the Republican Congress was THE GIFT OF HAWAIIAN FRANCHISE.

POLITICAL FIDELITY.

If the Democrats accept Wilcox they

will not get a Democrat but a Home

Ruler; and this irrespective of what

platform they may give the candidate to stand on. The political theory upon which Wilcox acts is to use parties as a means to an end and that end the personal aggrandizement of himself. Electing to a Republican Congress he insisted on adding the name of that party to the titles of his own; but when something led him to suppose that the next Congress might be Democratic he wiped off the Republican label and left himself in shape to be called Democratic in case the political complexion of the House should change. Nevertheless, as way of bridging the gulf between him and the old camp, he had the Home Rulers adopt a platform plank placing their loyal support to the administration. Should the Democrats control the next House, Wilcox, if elected, will be one of them for the time being; if not, and he finds it in any way to his interest to act with the other side, he will train with the Republicans, pointing to the platform plank as a guarantee of good faith. Neither side can depend on him. His politics is bounded like one of the old Spanish grants—by a wild hog on the north, a swarm of bees at the south, by the weather on the east and by the pot at the end of the rainbow on the west, the amplitude being great and the survey uncertain.

The Prince, on the other hand, unequivocally enrolled himself as a Republican before his nomination. There was no endorsement of a Kuokoa candidate, the Kuokoa not having nominated, nor even yet reached a decision as to their course. They are not even an organized political body. They were and are political club. If the Prince is elected he will be a party man, irrespective of where the House stands politically. This is but one of the differences between him and Wilcox which redounds to his personal credit but it is one of great importance in a government which is controlled by parties

THE FISHERIES RULING.

The ruling of the Treasury Department in the local fisheries case will if sustained by the courts, put the business of fishing here into other hands than those which now control it.

The local supply of fish comes chiefly

from Orientals whose junks spread

their lights along the reef every night

when the weather permits. They have

forced the natives and the white men

out of the business. The last white

man who tried to compete with them—

Captain Bray—left the country between

sunset and sunrise, a victim of the Oriental trust.

While the Chinese and Japanese could

pay the duty of a cent a pound which

the Treasury ruling imposes, if that

were all and still keep their monopoly,

the additional expense and delay of enter-

ting their catches at the Custom

House must, under competition, force

them out of the trade. The way is

open, therefore, for the return of

Hawaiians to the fishing industry and

for the organization, both by them-

selves and white men, of productive

fishing corporations.

GOOD THEN: WHY NOT NOW?

The discovery by the Home Rulers

that the Republican party has always

been hostile to Hawaiians contract-

rather sharply with their other dis-

covery of two years ago that it was the

party they ought to join

When Wilcox asked his party to call

themselves Home Rule Republicans he

explained that the Republican party,

was the one which gave the Hawaiians

their franchise and would be most in-

strumental for good in their behalf.

Even now the platform he is running

on commands President Roosevelt's ad-

mission for giving Hawaii "as it stands."

A committee consisting of Messrs.

Carter, Kumulau and Seabury was

named which will have charge of spe-

cial plans for action and the commit-

tee will get down to work at once.

The registration board yesterday had

a hard day's work and at the close of

the sittings there were on the lists 828

names. The proportion of Hawaiians

increased. During the day there were

230 native voters registered and the

Home Rule catchers claim that every

one belongs to their party. The com-

mittee will arrange for a week of out-

of-town work very soon.

A Wilcox organ complains of the

Republican endorsement of Roosevelt.

But what about the Home Rule en-

dorsement of the Republican President

in the platform Wilcox is running on?

What of that?

If the Democratic partisans can fuse

the opinions they now profess with

those they held last July, they will

each deserve a medal made from cov-

ering of the Wilcox gas tank.

put up with a moment's notice for corner

country. So when comes and then

the over, then the Demos will have

to pay. Before the negotiations will be

done, the other side will have to make

good their offer to withdraw their

claims to the Home Rule franchise.

Then the Home Ruler will have to

pay the Home Ruler's expenses for

the Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

Home Ruler's expenses for the

PAPER MILL ATTACK THE INCOME LAW

To Utilize Cane Ref- use of Sugar Mills.

Within a couple of years people in almost every part of the world will be writing letters on paper made in the territory from the cane refuse of the sugar mills. At least this will be possible if a gentleman who is now in Honolulu is successful in his efforts to establish such a mill here.

S. N. Mayer, of Seattle and St. Louis, a well-known traveller, who searches out corners of the globe where "good things" are to be found, spent about ten days in Honolulu while on his way to the Orient about a year ago and was so impressed with the possibilities of making paper out of the cane refuse of the sugar mills that he has again returned—this time, representing a powerful Seattle company and with other backing sufficient to establish the enterprise.

When interviewed by an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon Mr. Mayer stated that the possibilities of a paper mill here were great. Paper could be made so much more cheaply out of cane refuse here than it could out of rags or other waste in the States that he thinks a Honolulu mill could import, and other things necessary to be used with the cane refuse for the manufacture of paper and that it could ship its finished product to the East and successfully compete with the paper trust. He says that there is but one paper mill in China and only one in Japan and that there is a great market in those countries for enameled and writing papers. The number of vessels calling at Honolulu would give the mill an opportunity to ship paper to almost any part of the world and to sell it at a price that would compare very favorably with that of other paper mills.

Mr. Mayer is a business man and not an expert on mill construction and paper making but says that an expert paper man representing the new company will arrive here from New York within thirty days.

If the mill can be established on the basis that Mr. Mayer expects he says that it will employ two hundred and fifty men on the start and a thousand when it gets going at full blast. He says it will be necessary to bring a large number of paper makers here from the mainland but that some local labor would be used and in time as local workers mastered the trade it would be practically all done by local people.

Mr. Mayer represents The American Talc and Asbestos Company, of Seattle, and for them has an option on a very large quantity of talc, sometimes called soapstone, sufficient to provide ample quantities for use in the mill here. In the manufacture of paper about twenty-five per cent of talc has to be used. Talc is the softest known metal. The company has an advantage over Eastern mills as far as Hawaii is concerned in that their talc mines are on the Coast and they can ship the metal to Hawaii cheaply. The trust mills get nearly all of their supply from Europe and pay heavy freight on it.

"It is not our idea," said Mr. Mayer, "to get capital for this enterprise here. We have the capital already. But if Honolulu people care to subscribe to the enterprise we would be pleased to have them. We will proceed with the work anyway whether Hawaiian people consider the project a good one for investment for them or not."

Mr. Mayer is now engaged in securing land for a mill. He could not state yesterday where it would be located but thought that it would be close to Honolulu.

He has investigated the situation as regards the cane refuse supply thoroughly. The plantations are now using it as fuel but as it is very hard to handle and as fuel oil is coming on the market as an advantageous mill fuel he thinks that they will be glad to sell their cane refuse to the paper mill at a reasonable figure and Mr. Mayer declares that this will be much cheaper than the same article could be purchased in the States. Mr. Mayer expects to open an office here within a few days.

A BREATHING SPELL

If the Consumptive could only keep from getting worse it would be some encouragement.

Scott's Emulsion at least gives tired nature a breathing spell from the exhausting conflict with disease.

Rich nourishment, strength to repair bodily waste, new life for the lung, these are what Scott's Emulsion brings.

Often it enables nature to gather force enough to throw off the disease altogether.

Scott's Emulsion is valuable at the beginning. Then is when cure is most certain. But in any stage of the disease Scott's Emulsion counteracts the work of destruction and reinforces nature.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 499 Folsom St., N. Y.

Constitutional Ob- jections Were Raised.

The constitutionality of income tax was threshed over again yesterday in the United States Court in the suit of W. C. Peacock and others to enjoin Assessor Pratt from collecting the tax. The suit came up on demurrer to the complaint, and upon the points raised here the case will be carried to the higher courts.

Attorney General Dole represented the Territory and Thomas Fitch and J. Dunne appeared for the petitioners. Mr. Dole began by saying that he had expected Mr. Robertson to argue the matter, so had but little time for preparation. He stated however that the hearing in the Supreme Court covered practically the same grounds and he therefore read Robertson's brief in the Robertson vs. Pratt case, which had been presented in the Territorial courts. Mr. Dole argued that the points in the Federal suit were substantially the same as those upon which the Supreme Court had passed, and that the Supreme Court should govern in a manner the acts of the Federal Court. It was contended further that the Territorial legislature had as much power as a State legislature, under the organic act.

Mr. Fitch conceded that a Territorial legislature can impose a direct tax. "The complainants," said he, "rest their case upon the ground that the income tax law of Hawaii is void for want of uniformity, in that it was enacted in brazen defiance of the Organic Act and its Section 8 of Article I of the United States constitution, saying that all duties, imposts, etc., shall be uniform throughout the United States, and of the Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and that the void sections of it make invalid the entire law, for that it constitutes one entire scheme of taxation."

Mr. Fitch contended that the law discriminates in favor of the idle man, who earns \$5 per day and works but 200 days, and the man who works 300 days would have to pay \$10 tax.

It was further argued that the law did not exempt income from United States bonds, and is therefore in conflict with the laws of Congress, and that salaries of judges in Hawaii paid by the United States are not exempt. It is further argued that there is a discrimination in favor of private schools, fraternal societies and insurance companies which are conducted for private benefit.

It is also contended that there is a discrimination between married men and bachelors, between wards living together and wards living separately, between families where the husband is the only breadwinner and where both husband and wife earn an income. Mr. Fitch further said that the Hawaiian income law was more drastic than Congress ever dared to adopt, and that the Hawaiian legislature leaped defiantly with both feet, upon all constitutional restrictions."

Mr. Fitch referred to the section giving the assessor the right to add two hundred per cent penalty in cases of what he supposed to be fraudulent returns, making the assessor complainant, judge, principal witness and high sheriff, all in one.

Mr. Fitch declared also that "where it is impossible to extract the unconstitutional, invalid and void provisions of the law from the body of it, without invalidating the remainder and destroying the law as understood and intended by the legislature—then the law, being void in one particular, is altogether void, and the injunction asked for should be granted."

Mr. Dunne, in his argument, paid special attention to the section of the law giving the assessor the right to fix the amount in case no return was made and declared that courts uniformly denounced such arbitrary and uncontrollable power, there being no appeal from his action.

Judge Estee interrupted to say that the California courts had held the assessor could be given such power.

Mr. Dunne replied that the United States Supreme Court ever since we had one had repudiated this power.

The Court stated further that government officials were not supposed to be arbitrary, but that taxes from their nature were summary. This power, he said, happened to be given by law in a number of States, and the Supreme Court had decided that taxes could be enforced by such extreme measures.

Mr. Dole made no reply and Judge Estee requested counsel to file briefs before the end of the week. A decision may be given Monday morning.

CHINA ARRIVED
FROM THE ORIENT

The Pacific Mail Liner China arrived off the anchorage at about ten o'clock last night after making a fair passage from Yokohama.

When the pilot boarded her Mr. Thompson, her chief officer, reported that all on board were well. As the vessel left Japan on August 26th she should have three days' later news.

The officers stated that the files of the Japanese papers they brought contained no sensational news.

The China will come into the harbor early this morning and will probably depart for San Francisco this afternoon.

Korea Expected Today.

The new steamer Korea of the Pacific Mail Line is expected to arrive from San Francisco today.

JEAN SABATE IS IN THE TOILS OF UNITED STATES LAW



JEAN SABATE, CHARGED WITH PILFERING THE U. S. MAILS.
(From sketch made upon his arrival in Honolulu in 1901.)

Fifty-Seven Letters Which He is Alleged to Have Stolen Found Among His Personal Effects.

Jean Sabate, the young Frenchman who has been in trouble several times before with the authorities, was arrested yesterday at noon for a violation of the postal statutes, and stands a good chance, if the charges are proven, of spending a long term in Oahu Prison.

Sabate was arrested by Marshal Hendry with a quantity of mail matter, the property of others than himself, in his possession. He was taken

for trial before Commissioner Gill yesterday afternoon but upon his demand for counsel the hearing was continued until nine o'clock this morning. Nearly all the letters, numbering fifty-seven, found upon Sabate, were dated December 2, and were chiefly local. There are, however, instances of other thefts of letters covering at least two months, some of which probably came from the States.

This is not the first conflict Sabate has had with the postal authorities. He was arrested December 20th, of last year on the charge of failing to mail a package which had been given him for that purpose, he at the time serving

in the capacity of a letter carrier. The grand jury failed to indict, upon the advice of United States Attorney Breckons, who discovered technical legal objections to a successful prosecution.

The package, containing tape cloth, had been given to Sabate to mail by a friend, and it was afterwards discovered in Sabate's desk at the post office. There was a fatal defect in the proof of the crime, for no stamp had been placed upon the package, though twenty-five cents had been given to the carrier to pay the postage. Though

the evidence showed the larceny of the money, the package, unstamp'd could not be construed as mailable matter within the statute, and the grand jury consequently failed to indict.

Because of Sabate's connection with the first crime he was discharged from the service on December 2nd. It was on that day that the letters found yesterday had been given to the carrier to deliver, as was indicated by the date. The greater number of the letters contained bills sent out the first of the month by downtown business firms. Many of them came from the French army and aught a due with

the French army and a due with

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Aug. 26.—S. Kaaea et al. to N. Kahu et al., 44 a. of Grant 3635 Waimea, Kau, Hawaii; con \$116.

Jas. Kahu to J. K. Kaipuaa, D. int. 1/2 a. of Kau, Hawaii; con \$1.

J. R. H. Bett & hb to I. Renwick, Ex D., lot 102 of Grant 4388 Olaa, Puna, Hawaii; 1/2 lot 31 of Grant 4387 Olaa, Puna, Hawaii; con \$1.

I. Renwick to J. R. P. Bett, Ex D., lot 107 of Grant 4388 Olaa, Puna, Hawaii; 1/2 lot 31 of Grant 4387 Olaa, Puna, Hawaii; con \$1.

J. R. P. Bett & hb to Isabella Renwick, D., 1/2 lot 317 of Grant 4387 Olaa, Puna, Hawaii; con \$200.

R. Andrews & wf to J. K. Lalakea, P. D., pc land Walakea, Hilo, Hawaii; con \$1.

J. K. Lalakea & wf to R. Andrews, P. D., pc land Walakea, Hilo, Hawaii; con \$1.

R. Andrews & wf to A. H. Humberg, D., pc land Walakea, Hilo, Hawaii; con \$500.

S. Kubey & wf to F. L. Dorch, D., por Grant 3317 cor Lunalihi & Kapiolani Sts., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

F. L. Dorch to B. Kubey, D., por Grant 3317 cor Lunalihi & Kapiolani St., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

H. Poal & hb to Chong Chong, D., 2 p. lots land Nuauiliau & Co., Koolau, Maui; con \$270.

Aug. 27.—Kahalepuna (widow) to L. L. McCandless, D., int in Aps 1 & 3, R. P. 5641 Kui, 608 Auwalolim, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$50.

Jos. Lutera & wf to Jos. Lutera, D., lot 14 Kaili Place, Kaili, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

Jos. Lutera & wf to M. K. Lutera, D., lot 15 Kaili Place, Kaili, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

F. L. Dorch to C. B. Reynolds, D., lots 3, 4 & 5, Manoa Heights Add., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$5000.

D. Callahan et al. by Comr to Mary Reyes et al., Comr D., lot 3 Machado tract, King St., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

J. Edwards & hb to Mary Reyes et al., D., int in lot 3 Machado, King St., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$52.

J. Edwards & hb to Mary Reyes, D., int in lot 1 Machado tract, King St., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$476.

J. Edwards & hb to H. Machado, D., int in lot 4 Machado tract, King St., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$476.

At my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olaoa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the 21st assessment, due June 20th, 1902, and delinquent August 20th, 1902, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale, at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald Building, Honolulu.

669-670 Mrs. L. L. Cooke 10-7
725 M. L. Baldwin 50
949 H. G. Junkin 250
981 J. T. Moir 50
1025 Louis S. Gear 25
1267 W. T. Howard, trustee 10
1269 H. MacMillan 100
1442 Mrs. Emma L. Crabb 25
1455 to 1463 J. Onderk 170
1652 H. C. Davis 100
1688 to 1691 Isabel Kelly 100
1692 Rose M. Kelly 20
1701 A. S. L. Baron Gurney 40
1833 W. A. Greenwell 3
1904 H. Armitage 4
1906 Robert Murray 10
1914 Jerome C. Kelly 5
1942 Wm. R. Kamanao 30
1958 Mrs. W. T. Petty 2
2044 W. T. Wheeler 1
Honolulu, August 22, 1902.
ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer.

RICH LAND —IN—

Central Kona FOR SALE

By order of REINNE RODANET Trustee, I offer for sale those certain parcels of land situate at Onouli, South Kona, Island of Hawaii, described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1182 to F. O. Schulze, and containing 174 acres. Royal Patent (Grant) No. 2882 to Awahua and containing 789 75-100 acres, situate at Keopu and Onouli, Island of Hawaii.

Honolulu, August 22, 1902.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer.

Ready for
Foot Ball Season?

We've got a swell shoe for

foot ball players. Better come

and see it. Made of heavy tan

leather, solid toe and strongly

reinforced. It is the regula-

tion foot ball shoe.

The price is \$3.50

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited

1057 FORT STREET.

Lumbago 30 Years

A Remarkable Cure Per-

formed by Dr. McLaugh-

lin's Electric Belt.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: I suffered from lumbago pains and sciatica for 30 years before using your Electrical Treatment, and in two months your wonderful Belt entirely cured me. Ap-

preciating the excellence of your method, I am, yours truly, HUGH FRASER, 219½ Elm avenue, San Francisco.

And some people are content with pasting porous plasters on their backs to get the little relief they give. Lumbago is a condition which can be cured by Electricity as I apply it. I can tell you of hundreds of other cures.

My Belt pours a gentle, glowing heat into the back and cures it to stay cured.

A man recently told me that he had had lumbago for twenty years, and

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co
(Limited.)AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1838.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
ASSESSMENTS.THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESS-
MENT of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Aug-
ust 21, 1902.The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Oc-
tober 21, 1902.The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of the E. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2333Clarke's
Blood
MixtureTHE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
IFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause arising.For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
Sores of the Face, it is a never failing
remedy, cure, &c.Cures Old Scars
Cures Sores on the Neck.Cures Sores
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face.Cures Scurvy
Cures Ulcers.Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Cures the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic Pains.It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injuri-
ous to the most delicate constitution of
either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial & test its value.THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
is \$1 each, and in cases containing six
times the quantity, is sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases.OF DRUGS AND MEDICINE VEN-
DORS throughout the world. Proprietor
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COM-
PANIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-
land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE".

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
passed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words, "Lincoln and Midland Com-
pany," "Drugs and Medicines," and
"Clarke's World Famous Blood Mixture,"
blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

The Eva Plantation Company.
The Waihala Agricultural Company, Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waihala Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Allianz Assurance Company, of
London.ALL NIGHT IN THE CRATER OF HALEAKALA
LOST AMID DEAD CONES AND LAVA BEDSThe Long and Fearful
Tramp of a
Tourist.Stillness of the Desert is Oppres-
sive and the Trails Are
Very Hard.

Alone at night in the great crater of Haleakala, oppressed by the stillness of the plain, again wandering in the moonlight seeking a pathway which does not exist and finally trudging over the bad lands to civilization, is the short story told by Prof. G. Kraus of Kamehameha schools, and one who hears it forgets that the crater is only ten miles across and that visitors were encountered, for the trials endured were those of the deserts and bad lands of the west, where the distances mean starvation and death.

And even in that circumscribed area, had the man been less the skilled mountaineer, and had his courage been less, it is doubtful if the tale would have been without an ending which is much different from that given to the unique experience by Prof. Kraus, as he told it seated upon the veranda of his pretty home at the schools, the other afternoon. Prof. Kraus has been one of the distinct successes of the new regime at the schools, and to his work and worth President Dyke pays high tribute in his report. He is a Californian and a Stanford man, one who has spent his life among mountains, and who therefore knows the way to meet and overcome trials.

It was for the purpose of making a personal investigation of the great crater that Prof. Kraus made the trip, for after reading the works of Prof. Brigham and Captain Dutton he was more than ever determined to make a study of the greatest extinct crater in the world. He went prepared for the work too, for he was unaccompanied, believing that with a compass and experience in tramping that he was better fitted to cope with the difficulties of the trip than if he took with him a guide and had in a measure to look out for two rather than for one. The story of the trip is thus told by Prof. Kraus himself:

"After long contemplation I determined that it was time for me to make a trip to the great crater of Haleakala, and so on Tuesday evening I started by the little steamer Maui for Kahului. We arrived there next morning and proceeded by train to Pala, where I took my bearings and then started on my long tramp, which was to bring to me so many new sensations. The heavy rains of preceding days had made the walking bad and my progress was slow. I had made a pack of the things I considered necessary for the outing, and its thirty-six pounds proved too much for me, once I was on that steep road. I lightened it by throwing away sixteen pounds and the remainder evenly distributed never again bothered me in any way. I had a fine tramp up through cane fields and then above them until I reached Makawao, where I made my first stop to see W. C. Crook, where I found to my delight an old fashioned garden with all the favorite California blossoms.

"One thing there is worthy of mention for I found a remarkable specimen of the camphor tree. This, a native of China and Japan, is said there to attain a height of forty feet, but the specimen I saw is fully fifty feet high, with an equal spread of branches. I am sure this is a remarkable tree for that point. There were, too, peaches and other temperate zone fruits and altogether there was a fine showing.

"The road to the summit still stretched away and I tarried only a short time. The road is lined with acacias and blue gums, which were sturdy and fine. Passing away beyond the last panel of fence the range opens and the view below stretches off in a panorama of great vistas of cane and the Isthmus between the ranges of mountains which traverse the island. But from above, where the head of the great mountain is enshrouded in mist, comes down a cold and chilling damp which warns me to hasten to reach Olinia or spend a bad night upon the sides of the mountain. I abandon my intention to reach Craigalea, and am most hospitably received by Mr. D. D. Baldwin, who was spending some time at the summer home.

"Thursday morning found me up and away very early, for I had much to accomplish. An hour before I reached the summit I was overtaken by a party on horseback, and with them traveled to the top of the mountain. It was three o'clock in the afternoon when the crest was reached. With a start I found myself upon the crest of a precipice, beneath stretching away a gulf desolate, dark, awe-inspiring, vast and impressive.

"The thousand feet below it is yet seemingly unbroken, for the cliff appears to be impassable. No words can convey the impressions which fill one as he stands for the first time upon that brink and looks down into what must have been the battle ground of the greatest forces of nature. Dotted the floor of the crater there are many cones which have been in the past the seats of activity and looking away ten miles to the southeastern rim of the great pit there are more than eight in sight. After an hour spent in contemplation of the views and sketching some of the wonderful color effects, I prepared for the descent, for I was determined to make the trip across as much as possible during the night. After descending to the floor of the crater I was filled with interest in all that was around me. I ascended to the top of one of the cones and after a climb of 700 feet was able to look down into the pit which was probably 1,000 feet deep. I could realize that once a man or animal had fallen into it offering to mount me and telling me that pit the walls of cinder would give that it would be impossible for me to way beneath his feet and he would make the trip down the Kaupo gap, as the way was very bad. I had come so

"Finally the sun went down. The far and was of no other mind than to scene was of indescribable beauty, gone, and so they left me in the cave



SILVER SWORD OF HALEAKALA.

There, upon a great plain, many colored rocks and lava with the absence of vegetation except the silver sword, all were flaming in the slanting rays of the sun.

To describe the effects is impossible. I did make a hard climb to get two specimens of the silver sword, and they well repaid me, though the plants were not in bloom at the time much to my disappointment. I tramped on until the dark was relieved again by the moonlight, not feeling tired and absolutely without desire to eat. Finally I forced myself to make a stop and beneath the shelter of a rock camped and set going my little stove and made myself a cup of cocoa. The scene was ghostly and the silence oppressive. There can be no words used to convey the silence. It pervaded and enveloped you. I could not eat any solids but felt warmed by the hot drink. It is most interesting to note that while the temperature at the summit was forty-two, on the floor of the crater it was even lower, the mercury showing only thirty-nine degrees. After a repacking my effects I tried to rest. The moon was bright and the stars shining clearly. But it was impossible to remain quiet. One found oneself longing for the rustle of a leaf, or the chirp of a cricket. Lying down resting on one elbow I found myself peering into the darkness hoping that something would come along or that some sound, no matter what it might be, would break the stillness.

"At length it was impossible to remain quiet longer. I had a map from the Territorial survey department and had been instructed to keep away to the southeast. So I took up my way over the lava and cinder plain. It was about 9 o'clock and I walked for an hour going over closer to the south wall of the crater. But I found soon that there was no path and the way was broken. I had been seeking a cave of which I had been told and could not find it, so began to retrace my steps. Again I laid down but soon found the silence unsupportable and again began to walk. Out of the darkness finally there seemed to rise animals and upon approaching I found them to be mules tethered. I could not find any men however and so had to content myself with fraternizing with a gray mule which seemed to be anxious for company and while shivering in the cold air was ready to rub its head against my shoulder. But I was restless and soon took to the path, only to find that I had returned to my former resting place, and that I might not be lost again laid down.

"After forcing myself to rest for a half hour a form appeared on the crest of a cinder pile ahead. I rose and shouted that I was alone and perhaps lost. The man started, stopped and finally came forward. I told him who I was and why I was there and he could speak only one word, "water."

"I had a canteen with more than a pint of water in it and gave it to him. He took the canteen and drank all without stopping. Thus refreshed he told me that he was the guide for a party of two men whom he had brought up from the Hana plantation, that his tourists were then sheltered in a cave, the one I had been seeking, while he was out searching for water. I went to them, and there found Mr. Waldron, of Schreiber & Company and a friend, who had left Hana in the morning early and had not a drop of water, it being half past twelve at night. I sat down in the cave with them and found the temperature something like ten degrees higher. We sat there and shivering talked at some length, the men suffering from need of water, their lips parched and throats dry.

"At length they could not stand it longer and determined to try and reach the water hole at which I had last filled my canteen, something like four miles away where the water had collected in the holes in the lava. They insisted that I should come along in this limpet for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd. agents for Hawaii.

"Came near being a cripple. John Westhafer, of Loogpoo, Ind. U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd. agents for Hawaii.

"I do not know just when I will return but I shall occupy the time in getting in touch with the people and learning just what they think on the various points upon which the fight must be made."

"FUSION NOT YET COMPLETE." Democrats and Home Rulers were in conference yesterday over the terms of the fusion of the two parties in accordance. A meeting was held in the forenoon, but nothing was done then owing to the desire to await developments in the Republican convention.

At a meeting held in the afternoon between many of the leading men of the two parties it was practically given out at first that nothing would be done until the return of Kalanianaole from his trip to the other islands, which would be next week. Later it was stated that Wilcox and Cappress had promised on their part that Kalanianaole would agree to whatever action was taken by them in fusing with the Democrats.

WAS IN A
BIG GALE AT
PUNALUU
Schr. J. G. North's
Terrible Time
in Storm.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The American schooner John G. North arrived at Honolulu last evening with a tale of disaster in a storm at Punaluu which nearly caused the destruction of the vessel and which may have cost some natives at Punaluu their lives.

The North took a cargo of lumber from the Sound to Punaluu and while anchored off the shore was discharging the lumber by means of rafts attached to a surf line. On the morning of August 29th a gale sprung up, the wind blowing on shore. The vessel's anchors dragged and the surf line fell. A party of half a dozen men were sent out in a boat from shore to clear the line but the gale blew them back and forced the boat on the reef. Those on the vessel were unable to learn whether the natives in the boat reached the shore in safety or not.

On the following morning the gale continued with great force and Captain Erickson of the North ordered steam got up to heave the anchors so that he might sail away and escape the risk of going on the reef. On the following morning an effort was made to heave the starboard anchor but the chain broke and was thus rendered useless. At the same time the windlass carried away and the crew were unable to heave the port anchor so it was slipped together with about forty-five fathoms of chain.

By a piece of nerve work the captain got his ship around sufficiently so that he could just clear the reef and made sail for Honolulu. The vessel had no anchors and was practically at the mercy of the sea. On Sunday the winds were light and baffling but on Monday another gale was encountered, the ship rolled a great deal, and sails had to be shortened. At eight o'clock in the evening the fore lower masthead sprung. The fore sail was then double reefed and the spanker made fast.

The weather moderated on Tuesday and on Wednesday the vessel had a fairly good run to the anchorage off Honolulu harbor. The tug Fearless went out immediately and towed the vessel into the harbor and she was berthed at the Fort street wharf.

The North will lose considerable by her troubles. She still has about twenty thousand feet of lumber in her hold. When the surf line broke at Punaluu eight parts of lumber which were attached to it drifted on the reef and this of course will be almost a total loss.

"I had fixed my attention upon one great point or landmark, which I said I should reach by half past ten o'clock. That hour passed and I was still far away slipping and sliding over the razor edged rocks desperate, for to lose courage meant loss of self, and yet I was almost overcome by the terrible struggles which confronted me. Finally the lava began to be less sharp and uneven. There were here and there patches of grass, which gave me a firm footing and I felt better, simply with the change of conditions underfoot. But there was hard work ahead of me and it was not until 12:30 o'clock, after eight hours of hard and continuous tramping, that I was out of the gap and down on the side of the mountain at the ranch of the Portuguese resident owner of the Kaupo range.

"There again I refreshed myself with a cup of cocoa and asked for a horse and guide so that I might reach Hana in time to take the boat which was to pass here at 6 p.m. The rancher told me it was an eight hours' ride but his son agreed finally to take me down to the boat if I would agree to make the ride with him. I said I was stiff and lame but I must try and we finally started.

"Of that ride the beauties must grow upon me. Every day I think of something new and fine that marked the way. Capt. Dutton tells of the number of waterfalls which he encountered on the way up the mountain. I think he overestimated the number, but there are at least eight, which mark the beautiful ravines which cut up the sides of the mountain. At some of these the water falls from 800 to 1,000 feet in the most beautiful cascades, imaginable. The vegetation there is remarkable and the trees and ferns are grander than any I have ever seen elsewhere on the islands.

"Well we reached the boat and I made Lahaina, where after two or three baths I was ready for a tramp up Iao valley before starting home. It is felt that the call was most opportune for it will mean a chance to get into touch with the Kauai people. Prince Cupid said yesterday afternoon: "I shall continue my campaign of education during the entire fight. I have been telling the people that they should become members of one or the other of the great parties, but now I must tell them to follow me into the Republican party as I believe in that way we can effect great good for the people."

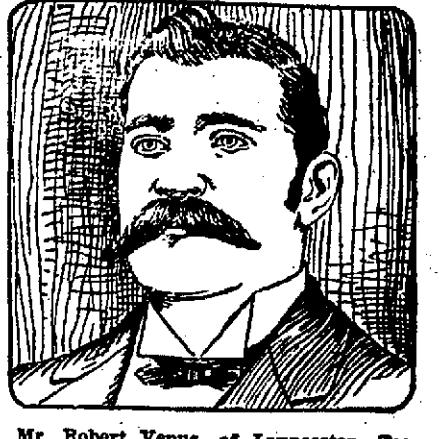
"I do not know just when I will return but I shall occupy the time in getting in touch with the people and learning just what they think on the various points upon which the fight must be made."

"FUSION NOT YET COMPLETE." Democrats and Home Rulers were in conference yesterday over the terms of the fusion of the two parties in accordance. A meeting was held in the forenoon, but nothing was done then owing to the desire to await developments in the Republican convention.

At a meeting held in the afternoon between many of the leading men of the two parties it was practically given out at first that nothing would be done until the return of Kalanianaole from his trip to the other islands, which would be next week. Later it was stated that Wilcox and Cappress had promised on their part that Kalanianaole would agree to whatever action was taken by them in fusing with the Democrats.

Can't Eat

You certainly don't want to eat if you are not hungry. But you must eat, and you must digest your food, too. If not, you will become weak, pale, thin. Good food, good appetite, good digestion, these are essential.



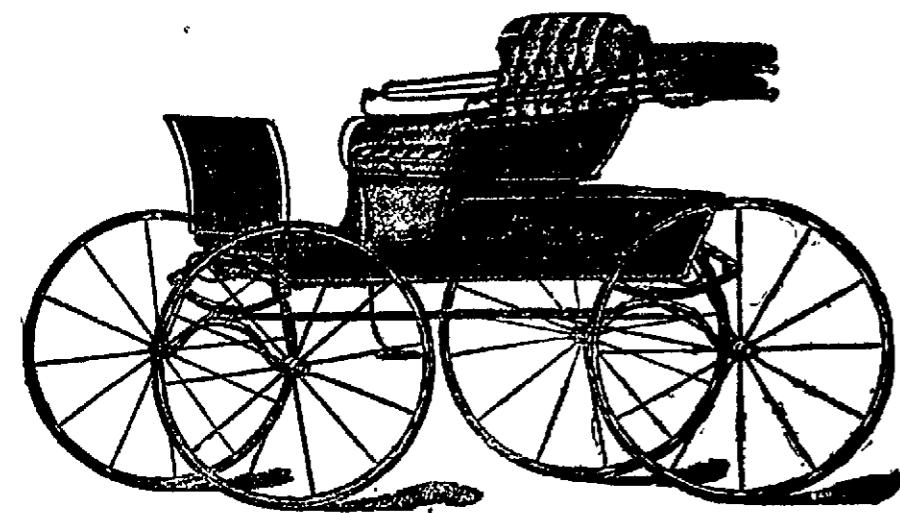
Mr. Robert Venus, of Launceston, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and says: "I suffered greatly from loss of appetite, indigestion, pains in the stomach, weakness, and nervousness. Several doctors tried in vain to give me relief. A friend then induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it had done wonders for me. Soon my appetite came back, my indigestion was cured, and I was strong and hearty."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas."

Be sure you get Ayer's.
Keep your bowels in good condition by using Ayer's Pills. They cure constipation, coated tongue, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ay



Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

TO dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices \$160. Now \$125.

66	175.	135.
66	200.	160.
66	250.	200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before.

Substantial reductions on all other vehicles.

Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

Oahu College

The Trustees of the Oahu College announce the rates for Tuition, Board, etc., at the Oahu College, for the ensuing year, as follows:

TUITION.

Oahu College	per term, \$16.00
Preparatory School	" 12.00
Kindergarten	" 10.00
Music—Special Instrumental or Vocal, one lesson per week	" 16.00
Special Instrumental or Vocal, two lessons per week	" 32.00
Use of Pianos for practice, one hour per day	" 3.00
Use of Pianos for practice, two hours per day	" 6.00
School of Commerce	" 16.00
Use of Typewriters	" 3.00

BOARD AND WASHING.

Young Men (unfurnished room)	per week, 5.00
Young Women (furnished room)	" 5.50
Day Students (lunch)	" 1.00

MATERIALS.

Chemistry	per term, \$3.50
Physics	" 1.00
Biology	" 2.00

ROCKS AND STATIONERY.

Oahu College—(Estimated)	per term, \$5.00
Preparatory School—(Estimated)	" 3.50

SCHOLARSHIPS.

All applications for Scholarships must be made as early as possible to the Finance Committee of the Corporation, care of the undersigned.
Tuition is payable per term, in advance. Students will not be allowed to remain as such unless the tuition is paid. Board is payable monthly, strictly in advance. Rebate will be made in case of continued absence on account of serious illness. Payment for all charges may be made to L. C. HOWLAND, at Punahoa, or to JONATHAN SHAW, 404 Judd Building.
P. C. JONES, Treasurer.
Honolulu, August 22, 1902.

THE Steel Giant Grubber

Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.
Fort Street, Honolulu.

JURY MUST WORK FREE Gear Will Now Hear All Criminal Cases.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Judge Gear yesterday denied the motion for continuance in the criminal cases and immediately called a jury of eighteen men for this morning to serve without pay. In a written decision by the second judge he holds that no jury can be called unless there is money to pay its members under the Hawaiian statute, and then just as the attorneys had become reconciled to this view of the court, Judge Gear, basing his opinion upon California cases decided that he had the power to call jurors, and that they were not entitled to any pay under the laws of the Territory.

Taking the views of the court it would seem that the money already paid to jurors since the beginning of the biennial year were wrongfully and illegally taken from the Treasury and probably suits for their recovery of the amounts so paid would lie, if the action was brought before the second judge. In spite of the court's order that jurors are not entitled to pay those that do serve will probably be able to collect from the Territory for their services, when the legislature makes an appropriation for unpaid bills. Records of the attendance of the jurors will still be kept and certified copies of such records would probably be sufficient as a claim against the government for services rendered.

A new snag will probably be encountered this morning upon the taking up of the criminal calendar. The first case set for trial is that of Pedro Rodrigues a Cuban for whom a Spanish interpreter will be required. As there is no money to pay such an interpreter either the case will have to be continued or the jury excused again. The cases of George Ferris and Kimura both charged with murder in the first degree will follow that of Rodrigues. Judge Gear reversed himself, only once in his decision, first holding that the legislature provided that jurors must be paid and that he had no authority to "legislate otherwise, and then deciding that the Territory had no law compelling the payment of jurors.

After setting out the facts regarding the continuance the court said:

"First it is contended that the court has nothing to do with the payment of the jurors, and that the court should shut its eyes to the fact that there are no funds left to pay the jurors, as their payment is a matter for the legislature to provide for and that the court has nothing to do with that part of the law. This argument takes, for granted that the law requires payment for jurors in all cases, and is based on the claim that the court must call a jury irrespective of whether it is paid or not. To such an argument I must respectfully enter my dissent. If the legislature has provided that the Territory shall pay one who is called as a juror, fixing the fee and providing a mode of payment, how can this court say that it will disregard the legislature, and legislate for itself by calling jurors who shall not be paid?"

"Courts of law are never at liberty to disregard a statute merely because of policy. In fact, policy decisions have ever been condemned and courts have almost universally refused to consider either the justice or policy of a statute.

"It seems to me therefore that the 'peculiar conditions' which exist here, in that there is no money to pay jurors cannot be used by the court as an excuse for holding that the plain provisions of the statute should be disregarded, however, it may affect the community. The claim that the court is not surprised to know whether the jurors are paid or not is not well founded, and for the court to call a jury and let them find out after the term is over that there is no money to pay them

would in my opinion be perverting and prostituting the power of the court, and would be nothing more nor less than swindling under the guise of exercising alleged power which does not exist.

"It is not claimed that as at common law jurors did not receive pay, the court could compel them to serve now under the power inherent in the court. The claim has been advanced by some of those whose opinions are not likely to be considered, but it seems that a complete answer to this contention is that the legislature of Hawaii has seen fit to change the law in this respect and that while at common law jurors could undoubtedly be compelled to serve without pay, yet it was within the power of the legislature to modify or completely ignore the common law and provide that all jurors should receive pay either from the parties or from the Territory. Surely it cannot be that a failure of the legislature to appropriate enough money to pay the jurors during two years' time would operate to repeal the statute providing that they shall be paid.

"There is an appropriation of \$60,000 had been asked for in the first place and the legislature had refused to give it, and had given but the \$36,000 actually appropriated there might be some room to argue that the legislature intended the jurors to serve without pay after the appropriation was exhausted, as they would have given the whole if they had intended to do differently, but as a matter of act, they appropriated the exact sum asked for by the head of the Judiciary Department, so that the lack of funds cannot be charged to any fault of the legislature and cannot be used as an argument that the legislature intended that jurors serving after the funds were exhausted should serve without pay.

"The learned Attorney General argues in support of his contention that perhaps by the November term there will be money for the payment of jurors, and that if there should fail to be, there may be a presiding judge whose views will differ from those above set forth. Which one of these things the learned Attorney General is depending upon this court does not know, but as to the first, it may be stated here that as the only legal way of making appropriations is by act of the legislature, there being no right in any officer of the government to bind it by making a loan and therefore no legal way of borrowing funds, the court does not believe that in November next the situation will be at all changed. There can be no question but that the legislature is the only body to make appropriations. The authorities are uniform on this point. In fact, the authorities state that it is with the legislature to fail to appropriate altogether, and, in the absence of a law continuing the appropriations, where the legislature fails to act, and making the last appropriation bill re-enacted for the next fiscal period, the legislature may stop the very wheels of government, not only the cases in the books so hold, but the President of the United States has so declared."

Concluding his ruling holding that jurors must serve without pay Judge Gear said:

"The statute of 1882 is entitled 'An Act to Fix the Pay of Jurors,' and is similar to the acts have construed. It merely fixes the pay of the jury. It does not fix the mode or manner of payment, and is entirely silent as to who shall pay them. It certainly cannot be said that it imposes any liability upon the Territory to pay these fees, for there is no word in the statute to that effect.

"Under the authorities above quoted it seems to me that there is no duty devolving upon the Territory to pay jurors fees, and as there is no law requiring them to be paid by the parties, the jurors must serve without pay.

"Because of the conclusions above stated, there seems to be no legal reason for a continuance, as moved for by the Territory, and the parties now clamoring for a speedy trial will be accommodated to the best ability of this court. Motion for continuance is therefore denied. GEAR, J."

Lon Agnew, the pugilist whose last fight in Honolulu with Jack Weday ended in a fiasco, departed yesterday from Honolulu for San Francisco, where he will make his home for the future. Lon tired of Honolulu and its lack of pugilistic opportunities, and recently retired from the police department.

IT'S ALL TALK.

Yes, But it is Honolulu Talk the kind that Counts in Honolulu.

Talk that tells. Talk that's endorsed. Every day talk by people who know. City talk, kidney talk. Do kidneys talk? Well, yes, both loud and long. You should learn the kidney language. Backache in kidney talk means kidney ache. Lame back means lame kidneys. A bad back is simply the kidneys talking trouble. Here's Honolulu talk and kidney talk. Mrs. Grace Dodd of 624 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature. I had enlargement of the liver, according to the doctor's diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful, the backache was entirely relieved and I cannot be too grateful for this since I now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief benefits of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$1.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and panacea of emollients. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.

Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanitary antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower essences. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. However expensive, it is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet soap and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Completing CUTICURA Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE BATH is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Town & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00



WAGONS,
PHAETONS,
BRAKES,
SURREYS,
BUGGIES,
RUNABOUTS. Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

PACIFIC VEHICLE AND SUPPLY CO.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE US FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICES

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:		
KOREA	SEPT. 2	CHINA	SEPT. 5
PAELIC	SEPT. 10	DORIC	SEPT. 12
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 12	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 20
MINA	SEPT. 20	PERU	SEPT. 28
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4	COPIC	OCT. 7
PERU	OCT. 14	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 14
COPIC	OCT. 22	KORDA	OCT. 22
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 29	GAEILIC	NOV. 1
GAEILIC	NOV. 6	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 18
CHINA	NOV. 22	DORIC	NOV. 25
DORIC	DEC. 10	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 5
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18	PERU	DEC. 13
PERU	JAN. 3	KOREA	DEC. 27

For further information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.



Herewith is a cut of one of CYPHERS improved

NON-MOISTURE,
SELF-VENTILATING,
SELF-REGULATING

Incubators

We have been appointed Agents for this now celebrated Incubator and have just received a stock of 60, 120 and 220 egg machines BUILT FOR BUSINESS AND SOLD ON HONOR and if they are not found as represented in catalogue and will not do the work claimed for them, they can be returned to us any time within 90 days and we will refund the

NEWS OF THE OCEAN AND WATERFRONT

THEN AND NOW.

HONOLULU HARBOR, MAY, 1900.

HONOLULU HARBOR, SEPTEMBER, 1902.

[These pictures show as no statistics could do, the revolution made in the carrying trade of Honolulu by the big freighters and by the policy of direct dispatch to other islands of this group.]

PACIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Ahukini, at 5:30 a. m.

Wednesday, September 3.

Stmr. Kauai, from Kauai ports, at 6 a. m., with 3400 bags sugar, 30 head cattle, 64 bags taro, four bundles hides, and 88 packages of sundries.

Am. sp. S. D. Carleton, Amesbury, 18 days from Tacoma, at 9 a. m.

Tug Fearless, from Kaanapali.

Schr. John G. North, in distress, from Punaluu, at 6:30 p. m.

Thursday, Sept. 4.

Stmr. Waialeale, from Ahukini, at 5:45 a. m.

Stmr. Lehua, from Molokai ports, at noon.

Schr. Malolo, from Koolau ports, at 1:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Stmr. Claudine, for Hilo and way ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Maui, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, for Kapaa, Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, for Molokai, Maui and Kona ports, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kalihawai, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, for Punaluu and Honuaupo, at 5 p. m.

Tug Fearless with schooner Honolulu in tow, at 3 p. m., for Kaanapali.

Wednesday, September 3.

S. S. Alameda, Herriman, at 12:45 p. m., for San Francisco.

Stmr. Neau, for Lahaina, Kaanapali and Kukuhale, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Helene, for Hilo and way ports, at 10 a. m.

Schr. Kawailani, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.

S. S. American, for Kahului and New York.

Thursday, Sept. 4.

Stmr. Waialeale, at 5 p. m., for Ahukini and Hanamauhi.

Stmr. Kauai, at 5 p. m., for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Lehua, at 5 p. m., for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Kauai, from Kauai ports, Sept. 3—W. T. Lucas and wife, H. Gorham, Miss De La Nux, Mrs. G. De La Vergne, Mrs. W. H. Rice, H. Rice, R. W. Madden, Mrs. L. A. De La Nux and two children, T. R. Robinson, Father Adolbert, W. Karl, Miss W. D. Hastic, Young Kwong, Miss Turner, Miss de Silva, H. Kapea, K. Hanchett, P. Kahla-baum, D. Kapahee, Tan Wo, Miss A. Deering, Miss Akina, Miss E. Quinn, Miss E. Knobell, Miss A. J. Forbes, For Lahaina—Miss Hadley, F. K. Klamp, Mr. Richardson and friend, Miss L. A. Wong Kong, Rev. T. Kamuro, For Maalaea—Mrs. La Pierre, Mrs. W. A. McKay, Mrs. E. L. Austin, Mrs. C. C. Perkins.

Departed.

Per stmr. Claudine, Sept. 2, for Hilo—Miss Chan, George M. Robertson, Miss Eaton, Miss Schmidt, A. C. Gehr, Senator J. M. Thurston and wife, Sister Aphra, Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. W. A. Clark and daughter, John McTaggart, Capt. E. F. Cameron and wife, Mrs. A. R. Blance, Miss Carr, W. B. Blance, C. Miller, J. W. Brown, For Laupahoehoe and W. G. Walker, Miss McKinley, C. W. Backberg, wife and child, For Kauai—Senator Burton, Mr. King, Dr. R. Adams, Jated Smith, Albert F. Judd, For Mahukona—Miss Mary Logan, Mrs. W. H. Patton, Mrs. Kitat, Miss A. Van Deering, Miss Akina, Miss E. Quinn, Miss E. Knobell, Miss A. J. Forbes, For Lahaina—Miss Hadley, F. K. Klamp, Mr. Richardson and friend, Miss L. A. Wong Kong, Rev. T. Kamuro, For Maalaea—Mrs. La Pierre, Mrs. W. A. McKay, Mrs. E. L. Austin, Mrs. C. C. Perkins.

Per stmr. Maui, Sept. 2, for Maui—For Hanna—Miss F. Mossman, Mr. H. F. Webelan and two children, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

For stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3 to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mr. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. B. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.